

PEOPLE'S VOICE.

LYMAN NAUGLE, Editor.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

A Boat Captured in a Storm at Peoria, Ill., and Many Persons Drowned—Partial List of the Victims.

PEORIA, Ill., July 17.—The disaster on Lake Peoria, Minnesota, was duplicated in part here Tuesday night, the steamer *Franklin* being wrecked by a sudden storm and so far as can be determined twenty-five lives being lost. Nine bodies have been recovered and over sixteen persons are missing.

The party on the *Franklin* was made up of the better class of people of Peoria and Delavan. There were also nine smaller pleasure boats on the river at the time the storm came up. Four are still missing.

Business is practically suspended and all classes stand about the streets in little knots eager to get the latest stories of the survivors of the disaster. The storm burst on the ill-fated craft with scarcely a sign of warning. Above the roar of the thunder the cries of the passengers as they clung to spar, guards and pieces of furniture could plainly be heard while at each succeeding flash of lightning the ship heeled could plainly be seen by the thousands of people who lined the river bank even in the face of the drenching rain.

The storm was more of a gust than anything else. It blew up with rapidly little short of marvelous and as quickly subsided, and soon more than a score of rowboats were slowly bringing passengers to shore. Patrol wagons, ambulances and nearly the entire police force were ordered out to assist in caring for the rescued.

The bodies recovered have been prepared for interment and were laid out side by side, most of them to be taken to Peoria. Of the nine all but one was identified. The official list of the coroner shows the following dead:

Rev. J. H. McMen, of Benson. (He got on at Peoria and was only coming to the foot of Main street for a little boat ride.)

Mr. Fred Fisher.

Cor. Fisher.

John Ahrends, of Peoria.

Mary Flath, of Peoria.

Mrs. Henry Dunsicker, Peoria.

Mrs. W. G. Willis, Peoria.

Miss Lillie Shade, of Shelbyville, Ill.

A party of about forty came up from Peoria on the steamer to see Peoria's "Last Days of Pompeii." After the exhibition they started home. Just as the boat reached the middle of the river the storm struck them in all its fury with scarcely a sign of warning.

The captain attempted to head the steamer toward the shore, and as he did so a terrific gust of wind struck the craft and keeled it over in nineteen feet of water, but a part of them managed to reach the upper guard and cling there until help reached them. Their cries of distress were heard from the shore and in spite of the heavy wind a number of skiffs went to their assistance and gradually they were brought to shore and taken to residences where dry clothes could be secured.

The people in the cabin, when the boat tipped over, found no chance for escape. A window was smashed in and one woman pulled out. She was breathing, but died in a few minutes. Men and women were pulled out half drowned, and it is feared some of them will die.

A TORNADO'S WORK.

Cincinnati Has a Sample of a Western Storm—Much Damage Done.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—At 8:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a wind which registered forty-two miles an hour by the United States signal service instruments struck this city. It came from the west and was accompanied by rain which fell to the depth of two-fifths of an inch during the time the storm lasted, which was not over fifteen minutes. The full extent of the damage done cannot be learned at this hour.

It was no tornado. It blew straight from west to east and kept up steadily during a quarter of an hour, carrying the rain along in horizontal sheets, peeling the tin roofs off in numerous buildings, carrying off the roofs bodily from many houses and playing havoc generally with shade trees, signs, fences and plate glass windows.

The works for the show called "A Night in Pekin" on the baseball grounds on Harrison avenue were completely demolished. The fence of the baseball grounds was blown down and a part of it was hurled against a passing street car, injuring several passengers more or less seriously.

William E. Ward, Sr., proprietor of the architectural iron works at 495 Central avenue, was standing on the sidewalk when the roof of his factory was blown off. Bricks detached from the building were hurled on the sidewalk. One struck Mr. Ward on the head, fracturing his skull. It is feared his injuries are fatal. Half a dozen other houses on Central avenue in the same vicinity were unroofed.

On Walnut street near Twelfth street the roof of Myers' Veterinary hospital was torn off and hurled bodily against the roof of the Banner Brewery Co. on Canal near Walnut, taking that roof off also.

At the river landing the great chains holding the New Orleans wharf boat, besides which was the steamer *Mary Houston* full of passengers ready to start, were snapped like a yarn thread and the boat blown nearly half a mile up stream to Newport bridge.

In addition to the above many other houses were damaged and many persons had narrow escapes from death.

The Kansas Wheat Crop.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 17.—The Higgs Commission Co. of this city, received yesterday the first carload of new No. 1 red Kansas wheat received in this city this year. It is magnificent grain and scales 63 full pounds to the bushel. It came from Junction City, and the consignees' agents say there is much more in that section just like it. Advice received by grain firms and railroads point to the biggest crop Kansas has ever known.

BOLD TRAIN ROBBERY.

The Dalton Gang Again on the Road.

An Express Train on the M., K. & T. Road Held Up and Robbed at Adair, Indian Territory—Fatal Stray Shots—The Escape.

The Dalton Gang at Work.

PARSONS, Kan., July 16.—The coolest and most desperate train robbery ever perpetrated on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad took place at Adair station on the Cherokee division of the road about 9:30 o'clock last night, resulting in the killing of one man, the wounding of three others and the loss to the express company of a large sum.

The notorious Dalton gang, who had been camped in the Indian territory, between Adair and Pryor creek, for several days, made their way to Adair about 9 o'clock last night and as the muzzles of Winchester, pointed in the face of the station agent, ransacked the office of the station of all its money and valuables. Having accomplished this the robbers, seven in number, sat down at the station and coolly awaited the arrival of passenger train No. 2, due there at 9:45 o'clock.

When the train was slowing up at the station the robbers covered Engineer Glen Ewing and his fireman with their Winchester and no sooner had Conductor George W. Seales and his porter stepped off the train than both of them were also forced to face Winchester.

Three of the robbers then compelled the fireman to leave the engine and with his coal pick ax them in securing admission to the express car. Up to this time Messenger George P. Williams had persisted in his refusal to open the door. One of the bandits then shouted that he had placed dynamite under the car and would blow it to atoms if the door was not opened. He fired, by way of emphasis, several shots into the car, which passed uncomfortably near the head of the messenger and he gave in and opened the door.

The three men sprang into the car and while one covered the terrified messenger with his gun, the other two turned their attention to the safe. The messenger was threatened with death if he did not open it. He finally succeeded and the robbers made short work of its contents, taking everything they could find, even to things that were of no value to them at all.

After relieving the messenger of his watch the robbers bound him and dumped him in a corner of the car.

While the three robbers were in the express car, another robber was seen to back a spring wagon up to the door of the car and the contents of the safe were thrown into the wagon.

When the train stopped at Adair, Capt. J. J. Kinney, chief of the detective force on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Capt. Lafore, chief of the Indian police, and seven other guards were in the smoking car of the train, expressly to protect the train from any attack from robbers. The robbers, the moment the train stopped, began firing up until they had accomplished their aims. Kinney and his men opened fire on the robbers and for a few minutes bullets were flying thick and fast.

In the melee Kinney received a flesh wound on the right shoulder, Lafore had one arm slightly burned and a guard by the name of Ward suffered a slight flesh wound. None of the robbers were injured so far as known.

Stray bullets entered a drug store up town and struck Mrs. Youngblood and W. L. Goff, who were sitting in the building. Goff has since died of his wounds and Youngblood is in a dangerous condition.

After the robbers had loaded their plunder into the spring wagon, at a given signal they started down the road, headed for the woods, and after firing a parting shot at the train, were soon lost to view.

Just how much money the robbers secured could not be learned as the express messenger would not reveal that fact, but it is thought by those who are in a position to know that the loss was not very large.

CYRUS W. FIELD DEAD.

Death of the Noted Projector of the Great Atlantic Cable.

DON'S FERRY, N. Y., July 13.—Cyrus W. Field, the venerable financier, and father of the Atlantic cable, died this morning at 9:30 o'clock, after a long illness. Those present at his bedside were David Dudley Field, Mrs. Cyrus Field-Judson, Frank Judson and the attending physician.

The report in a morning paper that he was insane before his death is pronounced incorrect on the authority of the family physician and Rev. Dr. Field. There were moments when he was delirious, as is often the case in severe sickness, but these were followed by rational intervals. The end was peaceful.

The fatal cholera.

LONDON, July 15.—The epidemic of cholera is not so highly infectious as in former outbreaks. Very few persons are attacked in proportion to the population, but the disease is quickly fatal. The disease is raging in extreme violence among the workmen of Transvaal, where many of them have died twenty-four hours after being attacked. Riots similar to those that have occurred at Astrakhan are reported at Tiflis where the butchers are excited over the decision of the authorities to destroy the old abattoirs and build new ones.

Carter at the Helm.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, has been elected chairman of the republican national committee. His place as secretary has been filled by the selection of Chris Mages, of Pennsylvania.

CONGRESS.

Condensed Report of the Week's Proceedings of Both Houses.

MONDAY.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The senate was occupied principally in debate yesterday. Mr. Washburne spoke at great length on the anti-option bill, and the Sunday closing clause of the world's fair in the sundry civil bill was the occasion of a lively three hours' debate. No action was taken before adjournment.

District of Columbia matters occupied the attention of the house. An appropriation of \$250,000 was made for printing the reports of the eleven census. Several bridge bills passed and the conference report on the military academy bill agreed to. After ordering a new conference on the army bill the house adjourned.

TUESDAY.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The senate yesterday by a vote of 32 to 15 agreed to take up the anti-option bill. Though the bill was sent to the calendar it is liable to be reached at any time by a similar vote. A resolution by Mr. Voorhees in regard to the Homestead troubles went over. Pending consideration of the clause in regard to Sunday closing of the world's fair in the sundry civil bill the senate adjourned.

Nothing was done in the house, the subject of electing senators by the people being discussed at some length. The rest of the session was occupied in filibustering.

WEDNESDAY.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The senate yesterday finally disposed of the Chicago exposition provisions of the sundry civil bill. Mr. Quay's amendment to close the exposition on Sunday was adopted without a division. A further amendment by Mr. Peffer to prohibit the sale of intoxicants in the exposition grounds except for "medical, mechanical or scientific purposes," was adopted by a majority of 2. With these conditions attached the senate voted to issue to the world's fair managers ten million souvenir half dollars.

The house had an exciting session over the free silver bill. The debate was of a political nature and decidedly interesting. Messrs. Reed (Me.) and Catelhings (Miss.) having a lively tilt. Finally the resolution reported from the committee to consider the bill was defeated by a vote of 136 yeas to 154 nays and silver was shelved for the session. The vote showed 117 democrats, 10 alliance and 9 republicans voting for and 94 democrats and 60 republicans voting against silver, with a number of pairs.

After passing many private pension bills the house adjourned.

THURSDAY.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The senate devoted most of the day yesterday to the sundry civil appropriation bill and passed it before adjournment. The vote of Wednesday in committee of the whole on Mr. Peffer's amendment to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within the grounds of the Columbian exposition at Chicago, was reversed, the vote upon its adoption being yeas 21, nays 29. Mr. Vest's substitute for Mr. Quay's Sunday closing amendment was laid on the table—34 to 17. Although late in the session a number of bills were introduced. The conference reports on the diplomatic and the naval bills were agreed to.

The house agreed to the conference reports on the legislative, the diplomatic and the naval bills. A resolution from the foreign affairs committee requesting the state department to investigate the imprisonment of Dr. Gallagher, an American citizen, in an English prison was adopted. Mr. Scott introduced a bill, for reference, to prohibit the employment by corporations of special police. It is a strike at the Pinkerton system. Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The senate yesterday adopted conference reports on the army, the navy and the legislative bills, and agreed to the house resolution extending existing appropriations until July 30. The fortification bill passed. The resolution introduced the day before providing for an investigation of the Homestead troubles was not called up for action before adjournment.

Consideration of the sundry civil bill occupied the attention of the house, the world's fair appropriation of \$5,000,000 being under discussion. A resolution was adopted calling on the postmaster general for information regarding the letting of mail contracts to railroads since March, 1889, and the conference report on the army bill was agreed to. Pension bills were considered at the evening session.

SATURDAY.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The senate further considered the last of the appropriation bills Saturday—the deficiency bill. Most of the items were agreed to and the bill then went over. After an executive session the senate adjourned.

The house had a dull and uninteresting session, the question under debate being the item in the sundry civil bill in regard to closing the world's fair on Sunday. After a dreary debate the matter went over and the house adjourned.

Col. Manypenny Dead.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Col. George W. Manypenny died at his residence near Bowie, Md., aged 84 years. He was born at Uniontown, Pa., in 1808. He removed to Ohio about 1830, and during his residence in that state was appointed commissioner of Indian affairs by President Pierce and served on Indian commissions under Presidents Grant, Hayes and Garfield. He was general manager of the public works of Ohio for seventeen years, and also editor of the Ohio Statesman from 1859 to 1892.

Wreck on the Rock Island.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 15.—An extra eastbound stock train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad was wrecked at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning at a point about six miles west of Trenton, Mo. Two stock cars were demolished and eighteen head of stock killed. None of the train hands were injured. The wreck was cleared away in a few hours and travel resumed.

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

Everything Seemingly Quiet But the End Not Yet.

The Situation in Various Sections—Pennsylvania Troops in Possession at Homestead—The Idaho Troops—Many Items of Interest.

Denouncing the Pinkertons.

CHICAGO, July 15.—If the sentiments expressed by the trades and labor assembly at its meeting yesterday were carried out the Pinkertons (William and Robert), together with Manager Frick, of the Carnegie works, would be placed under arrest on the charges of murder, treason, inciting riot and insurrection. By far the most radical declarations yet made by any labor organization in the United States respecting the Homestead troubles were adopted at the meeting of the assembly. As soon as the meeting was called to order "Tommy" Morgan arose and moved to suspend the rules and receive a report from the executive board on the "Homestead affair." The motion was quickly carried and Mr. Quinn, of the tin and sheet iron workers, read a lengthy preamble and resolution. They recite the existence of the Pinkerton agency and its "habit of sending armed assassins into different states and territories to shoot American citizens and working men," and state that Mr. Frick conspired with the Pinkertons to send "armed assassins called watchmen to Homestead, where, by Frick's instructions, the armed hirelings attacked, killed and maimed citizens and workmen, creating riot and imperiling the welfare of the whole United States. Such acts are anarchistic and against the spirit of our liberties," and continued:

Resolved, That we demand of the governor of Illinois that he cause the arrest of William Pinkerton, of Chicago, upon the charge of murder and inciting riot and insurrection; that we call upon Gov. Flower, of New York, to cause the arrest of Robert Pinkerton, of New York city, upon a similar charge and we request Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, to cause the arrest of Manager Frick, of Homestead, Pa., on the charges of treason murder, inciting riot, insurrection and rebellion and at this moment trying to deprive American citizens of their homes and in the mills which their labor has built up and created.

A committee of five was appointed to draw up charges of murder against the Pinkertons and Mr. Frick.

Arresting Miners.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., July 15.—Sunday was quiet in the Coeur d'Alene district. The arrest of miners continues and several hundred are now huddled in the school, empty warehouses and a baseball stockade. They are closely guarded and cannot hope to escape. The troops have not captured any of the rifles or ammunition of the strikers which are hid in the surrounding hills. A number of leading spirits in the insurrection are still at large.

It is reported that the Montana unions are indignant at the way the fight has been carried on.

Very few of the fleeing strikers are coming this way. Most are passing over Bitter Root creek into Montana, where the union is stronger.

Two men were arrested here last night and booked on a charge of murder at the police station. The charge will be preferred against every fugitive who is caught. A large number of fugitive non-union men are gathered here. They huddled together and seemed to be dazed over their rough experience, but are willing to go back to work as soon as quiet had been a little restored. It is the general impression both in Coeur d'Alene and here that a permanent garrison ought to be maintained in the mines. Unless this is done that section during the next year will be the theater of many dark and bloody crimes.

Lock-out in Wisconsin.

SUPERIOR, Wis., July 15.—Saturday afternoon the works of the West Superior Iron & Steel Co. were shut down. The fires were drawn, tools put away and arrangements apparently made for continued inactivity, if necessary.

The men who were supposed to be in any way connected with the Amalgamated association or who had taken part in the recent demand for the adoption of the scale, were discharged by a notice in writing. Manager Mattes will say nothing of his plans, except that he will not recognize the association in any event. The men were surprised and it is sure a secret meeting was held last evening, but nothing could be learned as to its purpose. Whether the men in other departments of the works will go out is not known. About 200 men are affected.

At Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 15.—Affairs in the Lawrenceville district, where the upper and lower mills of Carnegie are located, are assuming a serious aspect. All night the halls were thronged by workmen discussing the situation and speculating on the probable outcome. The skilled mechanics who struck on Friday were circulating among the laborers and using every argument to induce them to join the strike. These men are in sympathy with the movement and in numerous cases they declared they would quit work. Even if they do not they will be compelled to quit on Tuesday from lack of material.

Non-Union Men Returning.

WARDEN, Idaho, July 17.—Three passenger coaches loaded with the non-union men, who were recently sent out of the county, returned here at 2 p. m. yesterday. They were escorted by a special train loaded with regular troops. The trip to Warden was uneventful. Gen. Carlin had 400 troops drawn up around the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines and the railroad depot.

Troops in Charge.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 18.—The soldiers are so distributed about the works that it is impossible to enter the works from any side without being challenged by guards. The town is also thoroughly policed by the militia and squads are on every corner.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Overthrow of the Salisbury Government—The "Grand Old Man" Will Return to Power—Gladstone Will Have a Majority of Forty in the New Parliament.

LONDON, July 18.—The movement to induce Mr. Balfour to contest Midlothian against Mr. Gladstone when the latter resigns his seat on accepting office is quite a persistent one. It has two pretexts: First, Mr. Balfour's prominence, making him a fit antagonist for the liberal leadership; second, that Balfour owns estates contiguous to Midlothian and has various interests in that district, thus giving him some excuse for asking the suffrages of the people there. It is not considered here that Balfour will consent to "fight" Mr. Gladstone in this way. He is on very friendly personal terms with Mr. Gladstone.

The whole machinery of the party will be brought into play, and it is thought by the leaders that there is a good chance of overcoming Mr. Gladstone's first majority of only 700. Mr. Gladstone's friends regret his recent boasting language on the church and state division. They adhere to the fact that 60 per cent. of the electors of Midlothian are churchmen, many of whom will sink their ideas in favor of the Irish autonomy for the sake of demonstrating their loyalty to the established church.

An analysis of the latest returns shows the value of the British vote to the conservatives now as the bulwark for the rejection of home rule. The number of members thus far returned is 652. This leaves only eighteen results yet undecided. England has sent 234 conservatives, 195 liberals including members of the labor party, thirty unionists and one McCarthyite (O'Connor). Scotland sends eleven conservatives, fifty liberals and ten unionists. Wales sends two conservatives and twenty-six liberals. Carthage and nine Parnellites. The opposition combined thus aggregates 342 and the unionists 210. Of the eight seats unreturned, seven Irish and six British in the late parliament were held by the opposition and five by the unionists. As changes are unlikely, the new parliament will consist of 355 Gladstonians and 315 unionists. The total number of unionists returned by Great Britain is 292 and the total Gladstonians 275, including to-day's results in the eighteen remaining districts. When Great Britain shows a clear majority for home rule, says the unionists' press, it will come. It can never be carried by Irish votes, especially when these votes are in excess of their proportion according to the relative population of the countries.

EX-GOV. BOOTH.

Shocking End of His Disease—His Public Services.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 15.—Ex-Gov. Newton Booth died suddenly Thursday evening. He had been suffering for some time from cancer of the tongue, but his general health was good. Thursday evening he was at home conversing with friends when he was seized with a hemorrhage. The flow of blood frightened him and threw him into spasms. The ligaments of the tongue gave way and that organ fell back in the throat, causing death in a short time.

Mr. Booth was an Indian by birth and was 67 years old. After graduating from Asbury university in 1840, he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Terre Haute in 1850. Subsequently he removed to California and engaged in business as a wholesale grocer at Sacramento. In 1857 he returned to Terre Haute, practiced his profession there three years, and once more returned to the Pacific coast. He was elected to the state senate of California in 1863, and in 1871 to the governorship on an independent ticket. This office he resigned in 1875, when he was elected to the United States senate as an anti-monopolist. His term expired March 3, 1881. Since then he had been engaged in commercial pursuits.

THREW IT TOO SOON.

Serious Accident at Evansville, Ind., by Prematurely Throwing a Switch.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 16.—As an excursion train on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis line was passing a switch near the city limits last night an employee of the transfer company threw a switch too soon and caused the rear trucks of the last coach to jump the track. The car ran on the ties for twenty-five feet and then rolled down an embankment into a ditch, completely overturning. The car was crowded, every seat being taken and the aisle full. Men struggled and fought to get out and it was half an hour before quiet could be restored. The injured were taken from the car and carried to residences near by and physicians from the city summoned. Ten were seriously hurt, two fatally. The transfer man who threw the switch is being searched for but is out of reach. The train was a special carrying delegates from the republican district convention held here yesterday.

Kansas Prohibitionists.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 14.—The State prohibition convention yesterday non-affiliated ticket: For governor, I. O. Pickering, of Olathe; lieutenant governor, H. F. Douthett, of Brown county; secretary of state, H. W. Stone, of Atchison; auditor, Rev. Gabriel Burdette (colored), of Concordia; treasurer, Joel Miller, of St. John; attorney general, H. H. Nichols, of Howard; superintendent of public instruction, Miss Ida Hagdon, of Lyons; associate justice, C. P. Stevens, of Beloit; congressman at large, Rev. J. M. Monroe, of Wichita. Congressmen—First district, J. T. McCormack, of Brown; second district, Col. D. W. Houston, of Garnett; Third district, L. Belknap, of Pittsburg; Fourth district, Rev. J. M. Stewart, of Emporia; Fifth district, Horace Hurley, of Junction City; Sixth district, Benjamin Brewer, of Lincoln county; Seventh district, Rev. W. T. Woodward, of Sterling. A full electoral ticket was also nominated.

There was a wreck caused by a wash-out on the Northeastern road near Florence, Del. Two men were killed.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 5,476; calves, 140; shipped yesterday, 1,801. The market for good steers yesterday, 1.80; for medium, 1.75; for poor, 1.70; for cubs, 1.65; for yearlings, 1.60; for calves, 1.55; for cows, 1.50; for heifers, 1.45; for bulls, 1.40; for stags, 1.35; for bucks, 1.30; for wethers, 1.25; for lambs, 1.20; for kids, 1.15; for goats, 1.10; for pigs, 1.05; for hogs, 1.00; for sheep, 0.95; for chickens, 0.90; for turkeys, 0.85; for ducks, 0.80; for geese, 0.75; for geese, 0.70; for geese, 0.65; for geese, 0.60; for geese, 0.55; for geese, 0.50; for geese, 0.45; for geese, 0.40; for geese, 0.35; for geese, 0.30; for geese, 0.25; for geese, 0.20; for geese, 0.15; for geese, 0.10; for geese, 0.05; for geese, 0.00.

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.

TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.

TEXAS AND INDIAN CALVES.

TEXAS AND INDIAN HOGS.

TEXAS AND INDIAN SHEEP.

TEXAS AND INDIAN GOATS.

TEXAS AND INDIAN PIGS.

TEXAS AND INDIAN BIRDS.

TEXAS AND INDIAN FISH.

TEXAS AND INDIAN FRUITS.

TEXAS AND INDIAN VEGETABLES.

TEXAS AND INDIAN MINERALS.

TEXAS AND INDIAN ARTS.

TEXAS AND INDIAN SCIENCES.

TEXAS AND INDIAN LITERATURE.

TEXAS AND INDIAN HISTORY.

TEXAS AND INDIAN GEOGRAPHY.

TEXAS AND INDIAN CLIMATE.

TEXAS AND INDIAN ASTRONOMY.

TEXAS AND INDIAN METEOROLOGY.

TEXAS AND INDIAN BOTANY.

TEXAS AND INDIAN ZOOLOGY.

TEXAS AND INDIAN ANTHROPOLOGY.

TEXAS AND INDIAN LINGUISTICS.

TEXAS AND INDIAN ETHNOLOGY.

TEXAS AND INDIAN SOCIOLOGY.

TEXAS AND INDIAN ECONOMICS.

TEXAS AND INDIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE.

TEXAS AND INDIAN JURISPRUDENCE.

TEXAS AND INDIAN MEDICINE.

TEXAS AND INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

TEXAS AND INDIAN MANUFACTURES.

TEXAS AND INDIAN COMMERCE.

TEXAS AND INDIAN FINANCE.